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affairs of life, principally in the subjects of possession, delict and contract. The minutest details of daily life are examined and their legal consequences brought out. The questions demand close thought and a wide range of study, and the whole work is a product of remarkable ingenuity and skill. The book, however, would seem better suited to the original purpose of the author—for scholars at the German universities—than to the ordinary American student, at least, the questions being highly theoretical and based to a great extent on the Roman jurisprudence—a thing, however, to be expected in the work of a great Romanist. However, as the translator says, “the book may be of interest as showing to what delicate legal problems the simplest facts of everyday life may give rise.” In Germany and other continental countries the work has run through many editions, but this is the first attempt to reproduce it in English. The translator, Professor Goudy of Oxford, has appended a number of original questions of the same general nature as those of the author. To the student of jurisprudence, the great names of both author and translator will commend the work.

R. H. S.

*Chancery Practice.* By John G. Henderson, LL.D. T. H. Flood & Co., Chicago. 1904. Sheep, pp. 1170.

The first one hundred and fifty pages of this work embody an account of the origin and early history of the Court of Chancery that is more than ordinarily interesting. They serve as an introduction to a treatise, not mainly on the general practice in Chancery, but rather on that practice as it directly concerns references to masters and others of like authority. The nature of their office and their powers, the manner of reference to them, the hearing before them, their report, and the subsequent proceedings in regard to it, sales by them, and the assessment of fees are fully discussed. Decisions are freely quoted, and the rules and statutory provisions of the various jurisdictions are adverted to at length, and forms are liberally scattered throughout the text. Its rather colloquial style, its constant repetitions, its lengthy quotations, its digressions from the immediate matter at issue to treat of principles common to all branches of the law, if more appropriate to the lecture platform than the text-book, yet serve to enforce and round out the statements of the author. The work well fills a vacancy in the field of legal authority.

W. M. M.

*Text-Book of the Patent Law of the United States.* By Albert H. Walker. Fourth Edition. Baker, Voorhis and Co., New York. 1904. Sheep, pp. 775.

In 1897, Judge Gilbert construed the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Coupe v. Royer*, 155 U. S. 581 (1895),

as a disaffirmance of a number of decided cases, among them one in his own circuit, *Hunt Fruit Packing Co. v. Cassidy*, 64 Fed. Rep. 585. This is but one of the many instances of the necessity for a revision and new edition of Mr. Walker's excellent work. Since the third edition appeared in 1895, Congress has enacted six statutes amending the patent laws. These facts together with the great reputation of Mr. Walker as a practicing patent attorney, a lecturer on the patent laws, and the author of the three former editions of this estimable work, render the 4th edition of Walker on Patents an invaluable addition to the library of every patent attorney in the country.

C. B. W.

*The Bankruptcy Act of 1898, Annotated and Explained.* By John M. Gould and Arthur W. Blakemore. Little Brown and Company, Boston. 1904. Buckram, pp. 263.

The title appearing on the cover is somewhat misleading. "Gould and Blakemore on Bankruptcy" naturally leads one to expect within its covers a treatise on the subject. The work is a copy of the Act of 1898 and Amendments, together with the General Orders and Forms in Bankruptcy, all of which, accompanied by marginal notes and an index, can be obtained by addressing a request to the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States. The particular value of the volume under review, however, consists in the annotations at the end of each section. Here the cases that have construed the respective sections, together with brief statements of their holdings, are carefully collected. A work of this kind has been greatly needed, and as the authors have filled this want in an adequate manner, we feel that they deserve the sincere appreciation of those who must cope with the none too lucid provisions of the Bankruptcy Law.

J. H. S.

*The Police Power. Public Policy and Constitutional Rights.* By Earnest Freund, Professor of Jurisprudence and Public Law in the University of Chicago. Callaghan & Company, Chicago. 1904. Sheep, pp. 819.

The law of the police power is still in its formative stage. For some time the need of an adequate work upon the subject has been felt. This want has now been supplied by the work under review. The author has treated the subject in a manner worthy of its importance and interest, and his work should very materially contribute to a more correct understanding of this branch of the law.

The author has divided his work into three parts. The first develops the idea of the police power, discussing its methods of operation, and showing its relation to the federal government. The second part has to do with the economic interests relating to the